





dures, during the past year, amount to 62,963 copies, in German, Polish, Hebrew, Hungarian, &c. This veteran in the service of the Bible Society has been lately engaged in carrying out a measure which had been pressed on the attention of the committee by some of their own body, when visiting the continent, for supplying the hotels at the principal watering places with copies of the

New Testament and Psalms,  
 English translation of which

French, an edition for which his men prepared for the purpose; a French gentleman had declared that he would accept of such a distribution would prove a blessing to many.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL. Union meeting was chiefly remarkable for a resolution moved by the excellent Thomas Thompson, requiring the committee to exert its influence against the recent measures of the Privy Council, in reference to education, and on which I have, in a former communication, troubled you with some remarks. He concluded his speech with the following *remarkable anecdote*: "Let me relate a fact which took place in a country village. The children were assembled for examination in the church catechism. 'What is your name?' 'So-and-so So-and-so.' 'Who gave you that name?' 'What did your godfather and god-

ating facts, the report mentions that, in the South Indian Mission, the number of baptized converts has been steadily increasing. The returns for the year ending 31st March 1890 were 10,907, and 11,476. A rather unwelcome fact is mentioned at this meeting by the Rev. Mr. Bickereeth. "Look," said he, "at the Wesleyan Association, which is doing so much for the schools, and all their own works; and then look at our wealthy establishment, and then wonder that they should have in reality the precedence of the Wesleyan Society in sending the Gospel throughout the world?"

THE MEETING OF THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY was the most interesting that has been held for many years. You are aware that a great controversy between Dr. Andrew Reed and the Society, in consequence of which, there was an unusual

Last night we had a most glorious meeting of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, in Finsbury Chapel, to which building it had been transferred from the Hall of Commerce, the place for which it had been convened, but which was found too small for the numbers who assembled. We were honored, I cannot tell you why, with the presence of the Conde Montemolin and suite. That exiled prince who now bears a relation to Spain very similar to

that which Charles Edward sustained to this country, is not very likely to sympathize with the free and manly sentiments which were uttered in his hearing last night, and which I believe he had English enough to understand. However, it is gratifying to know that, through the medium of the press, the grand doctrines which are expounded in our public assemblies are constantly finding their way to the notice, not only of those who have influence, but to those by whom the reins of power are held.

The report of the Society was indeed one of progress.

The chair was fully filled by that old friend of the cause, the Right Hon. Dr. Lushington, who, after a few words of introduction, was followed by Sir George Sinclair, Bart., Rev. Joseph Angus, the Baptist Society, who have lately visited this island, Mr. John Henry Dimes, Mr. John Macintosh; Rev. John Boucher, of Paris; M. de la Roche, French pastor, and editor of a publication in Paris called *L'Voice aux Fide*; Rev. Stephen Gloucester, of the Wesleyan Mission, and Mr. J. W. Williams; Mr. W. P. Vaughan Owen; Mr. Peter Sturge; and Mr. Eliza Burritt.

*Resolved*, That this meeting feel it to be their duty to exert, in the strongest terms, their influence on the recent legislative enactments which have given into effect in the Crown Colonies, as not only abridging the just rights of the emancipated slaves, but also depriving the Colonies of the benefit of the former to enormous, unequal, and unjust taxation, for purposes other than those of the Colonies, and that they should urge the Colonies to employ the same, and, when exercised, oppressive power over them, both on the estates and on the persons of the Colonies, and that, therefore, they should petition the Government, and the Colonies injuriously affected by these enactments, as well as to their friends in this country, the necessity of exerting their influence to secure the repeal of the same, the establishment of local representative Legislatures, upon a thoroughly liberal basis, as the best means of securing just laws, and the abolition of taxation, and a pure administration of justice.

*Resolved*, That whilst this meeting expresses their unabated hostility to the immigration schemes, now in force, for supplying various occupied colonies with foreign laborers, as unjust, inhuman, and impolitic, they would especially enter their protest against the proposed importation of negroes from parts of Africa out of British jurisdiction, as not only open in an eminent degree to the general objections urged against those schemes, but because it will furnish a pernicious example to foreign States, having slave colonies.

*Resolved.* That this meeting, in reviewing the events of the past year, in connexion with the Anti-Slavery cause, would record their sincere and unanimous regret that the progress of the Congress in various parts of the world, especially in the United States and in France; and the whilst they would express their deep sympathy with Abolitionists of every country, in the severe and unflinching opposition which they have shown to the slave trade, and in their efforts for freedom, they would urge them to increased exertions to promote the abolition of slavery without delay and without compromise, as the only effectual way of terminating the atrocious traffic in human beings, and of securing the great object

*Resolved*, That this meeting, painfully alive to the fearful consequences likely to ensue from the introduction of slave-grown sugars, and other articles of commerce, into the Colonies, do hereby feel called upon to recommend to the Friends of the oppressed and suffering slaves, not only in the country, but throughout the world, the duty of abstaining from the purchase and consumption of such produce, and of substituting the produce of free labor in its place, as an important means of promoting the universal and complete abolition of the slave trade and slavery.

*Resolved*, That this meeting, regarding the attempt of Her Majesty's Government to introduce into the British colonies a system of compulsory cultivation, and the consequent infliction of fines and penalties, earnestly recommend to the Friends of the Anti-Slavery cause, both in the Colonies and the mother country, the duty of abstaining from the purchase and consumption of such produce, and of substituting the produce of free labor in its place, as an important means of promoting the universal and complete abolition of the slave trade and slavery.

*Resolved*, That this meeting would respectfully yet urgently, press on the Government the necessity of withdrawing its troops from the Colonies, and of restoring to the people the full and free exercise of the rights of self-government.

The treaties now existing between the United States and the countries of Brazil and Spain, for the suppression of the slave trade, the emancipation of all slaves who have been illegally introduced into those countries, respectively, are the subject of a sermon, which will be delivered, as a solemn duty which they owe to international law, faith, the claims of humanity, and the cause of freedom throughout the world, by the Rev. Mr. Justice, on Thursday next. The report now read should be adopted and circulated under the direction of the committee.

The Aborigines Society held its meeting on Tuesday last, at the residence of Mr. Crook.

—**ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY.**—The 100th anniversary meeting of this Society took place yesterday, Mr. Crook presiding. The Aborigines Protection Society took the chair, and Mr. Crook made a short address, in which he stated that, although their meeting was not so large as those which frequently took place at Exeter Hall, it was nevertheless the operations of the Society were more extensive, and the number of the highest importance, and well worth

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This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and a small dark spot near the top center. A faint horizontal line is visible near the bottom edge, possibly indicating a fold or the binding edge.



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**PRIMA, June 8.**  
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**FORE, June 8.**  
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# THE NATIONAL ERA.

For the National Era.  
PORTRAITS FOR THE PEOPLE.  
BY JOHN SMITH THE YOUNGER.  
No. 12.—Continued.  
THE POLITICIAN IN PETTICOATS.  
CHAP. III.

It was a very interesting thing, the grand council held by Mrs. Dangerfield and Mr. Secretary Seward. The lady had called on Mr. Seward at the Department. There was no propriety in that—none in the world. Indeed, these visits of the angelic sex to the various Departments are neither too nor far between, and afford a charming relief to the dull routine of official life in the Federal city. Often is the eye of the weary banger-on refreshed by the graceful flutters of a muslin robe; and the peace, with "murmured step and slow" the dreary corridors, the rustling of silk and satin occasionally falls like music on his ear. How delightful is this all-pervading influence of the softer sex!

Office-seekers are sometimes remarkably modest. They have been known to entertain such a becoming awe of the great men who handle the leaves and fishes, that they have not been able to approach them in person, and have been constrained to select a fair cousin, a sister, or perhaps a wife, as their deputy. Mrs. Dangerfield took her Department, then, had in it nothing unusual.

The lady sat in a rocking chair, which had been judiciously drawn into the shade; for the honest beams of the noonday sun streamed in a full flood through the half-closed Venetian blinds, just as if they could penetrate the thick darkness of diplomatic cunning! That, of course, was not to be dreaded; but it is astonishing how readily ladies about two-and-thirty, and even younger, can be bright shining, however useful to Plume, is rather prejudicial to other branches of art; and it was therefore not at all likely that Mrs. Dangerfield should subject herself to the trying exposure. Not that she dreamed of any personal advantage on the impassable Mr. Seward; she knew it was hopeless; but her accomplished female tacticians never lose their presence of mind, even when not so much thinking as when not so much attacked, are yet, like a prudent general, effectually guarded against any surprise.

Mr. Seward reclined on the sofa, his eye fixed on the features of Benjamin Franklin, as they smiled on the ceiling from the top of the bookcase in the benignant complacency of plaster of Paris.

"We must give a ball!" said Mr. Seward, emphatically.

"Of course," replied Mrs. Dangerfield; "the season is now sufficiently advanced, and all the hotels are quite crowded."

"But I can't throw open my house to the nob!" exclaimed the Secretary. "A dinner is a terrible thing, but a ball?"

"I dreadful!" responded Mrs. Dangerfield, with a shudder.

"What's to be done, very dear Mrs. Dangerfield?"

"Why, Carus!"

The Secretary instantly sprang from the sofa. What a happy idea! Carus! All his perplexities had taken flight in a moment. He could give a ball, and yet save his nerves.

In the midst of Mr. Seward's expression of delight, on account of Mrs. Dangerfield's felicitous hint, one of the clerks entered the room—a tall, pale, intellectual-looking young man, with a keen, dry, earnest expression, as if he had been through a severe school of adversity, and was now, as it were, a veteran.

"The treaty has been engrossed and compared," said the clerk, "and now awaits the President's signature."

"Very well, Mr. Thompson; take it over to the White House, and return in ten minutes."

"But the President is very particular, sir," modestly suggested the clerk.

"Why, he has only to sign!" said the Secretary, with an air of surprise.

"But he has to sign many questions, sir; and there may be a senile omission of a comma."

"You have heard my directions, Mr. Thompson," said Mr. Seward, dismissing the conscientious young man from his presence.

The Secretary then resumed the subject of his conversation with Mrs. Dangerfield, and, after having said a few words, he turned to the grand ball to be given by Mr. Seward. The store of the handsome milliner at the corner of Fourth and half street had been crowded for the last fortnight by more motley visitors than the Members of Congress; whilst the itinerant dry goods man, who had lately opened "an elegant assortment, just arrived from New York," with much inward rejoicing, acknowledged that he had made by far the best speculation since he got rid of his "water-rotted" muslins in the innocent town of Milwaukee.

Universally regarded the excitement. The West End was in quite an undignified fever; whilst all along the avenue—in the side streets leading round the city, and even as far as the Navy Yard—the whole population seemed to be gasping beneath the fever epidemic. Poor M. S. Dangerfield was almost dead from the deluge of her responsibilities. She had been called upon to decide, in one hundred and seventy-two cases each day, the delicate question of whether or not a visitor should be invited; but had, with true feminine constancy, adhered to her rule, that no clerkship of less than one thousand dollars per annum, and no mechanic who had not retired from business, should in any instance be regarded as safe. Under this admirably exclusive arrangement, twelve hundred guests were issued from the door, and the floor of the ball-room immediately occupied the benevolent soul of Carus.

At length the looked-for evening arrived; and at a quarter to nine, when the guests had gathered, the lady of the mansion led the way to the ball-room. The spacious saloon was one dense mass of human beings, and from the wide doorway there streamed an arena not quite so ebullient as the sea, composed, as that into which Parke Godwin or Fourier informs us the souls of the good, when they have shuffled off this mortal coil, and are translated. Recovering from the subduing effect of the warm and odorous zephyrs which thus gave the visitor welcome, by standing on tiptoe, a glance into the interior was obtained. At the end of the room, and immediately beneath a large half-faded painting of Madame Celeste in very scant drapery, emerging from the icy recesses of a threatening cloud, and with her feet raised high, stood the hostess, in a white dress, and with her arms raised in the air, as if she were calling to the guests to follow her.

The orchestra—composed of celebrated "marine" professors—had been very lately playing a march, as if at waking to a sense of its duty, now suddenly, and without any previous alarm, struck up one of Julius's quaint dances, which was instantaneously followed by a general shuffle and a thick cloud of very palpable dust. Around the sides of the room, the crowd of ladies was perfectly still; the style of the men almost universally bad. Frocks, colored neckties, vests of every conceivable hue, boots as new, and with shagreened soles, all over allowed that night-shoppers to pass to oblivion!

The members of the foreign legations were there, in all the glory of their titles. The attaches of the British legation—a tall, gawky lad, the other, a sturdy, red-faced young man, with fine light-colored features, which he was vainly endeavoring to hide in his shining wig, and a group of

pale beauties, who seemed very much flattered by the condescending attention. Senators were there by the dozens, and members of Congress by the hundreds. The members of the press, the blackberries, groping about with the wondering air of a Long Island clergy in Broadway, New York. Treasury clerks and Congressional do-gooders, who had received from Mrs. Dangerfield's imprimatur, bore themselves bravely with their fair wives and daughters, marching round and round the room, till each promenade was flanked by every ribbon of the nation in the wide indefatigable and silent procession. New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, were well represented by the diversified and distinguished members of the press, who were awaiting the reward of their patriotic devotion to the great party in power, so that, by this choice infusion of the gallop of the Southern metropolis, the assembly received its last finishing touch, and the triumph of Mrs. Dangerfield was rendered complete.

As the evening advanced, the general depression of spirits appeared to wear off; and, all having agreed that it was the most brilliant and successful affair ever seen in the city of Washington, everybody seemed determined to enjoy himself, or herself to the fullest extent. So the dancers, who had been waiting for the music, were now chatting and laughing; and the musicians made more noise than ever; and the dust became thicker; and the tall candles streamed faster; and the guests began to feel a little more comfortable; and the Secretary and Mrs. Dangerfield every moment vied in their efforts to outdo each other.

"So select?" suggested another.

"So much beauty?" said a third.

"How different from the vulgar 'Assemblies'!" said another.

"No common mechanics!" exclaimed one.

"No low clerks!" chimed in another.

"So many 'big bugs'?" cried another.

"Real aristocracy!" "Charming!" "Delightful!"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

TEMPERANCE.  
Attack and Defence of Rev. Dr. Nott's Temperance Lectures.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Feb. 10, 1847.

DEAR SIR: I returned from court on Tuesday, and on my arrival here I received yours of the 5th inst. I have also received a letter from Mr. Delavan, requesting my opinion on the same subject.

I think you have unintentionally erred in supposing that there is any abandonment of correct Temperance principles in Dr. Nott's Lectures; or, that he has calculated greatly on the success of his mission, and that he is to be commended for his efforts to abstain totally from the use of wine, or any other intoxicating beverage.

The minds of men are differently constituted, and are differently affected by the use of wine. Many pious men, as well among the clergy as the laity, find, in our translation of the bible, wine frequently commended as a beverage; and, notwithstanding the unwholesome effects of the Scriptures, they did not understand how it could be wrong to use that as a beverage which God had so often commended to his people.

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SARATOGA SPRINGS, February 20, 1847.  
DEAR SIR: In answer to yours of the 13th inst., requesting me to express an opinion whether or not you felt free to circulate Dr. Nott's Lectures on the Scriptural differences between the fermented blood of the grape and the intoxicating wine and other strong liquors of Palestine, it is only necessary for me to send you a copy of a letter which I addressed to Mr. Marsh last evening. You will see that, in my letter to the Secretary of the American Temperance Union, I have expressed my opinion freely and decidedly in favor of the Lectures, as calculated very materially to aid the great principle of Temperance, and to reply to your communication more at length. My opinion on the Doctor's Lectures is founded upon a careful examination of them, in connection with the great principles of Temperance, and some time since it is hardly necessary for me to say that there is nothing in the strictures alluded to which has in any manner changed the opinion which I had previously formed.

Yours very respectfully,  
R. H. WALWORTH.  
E. C. DELAVAN, Esq.

ALBANY, March 15, 1847.  
DEAR SIR: We have carefully perused the letter of the 19th inst., by Chancellor Walworth, to the Secretary of the American Temperance Union, and the learned and excellent Lectures of Dr. Nott on the Scriptural differences between the fermented blood of the grape and the intoxicating wine of Palestine. We are much gratified by the sense of that good word, and entirely concur with the Chancellor in his views of these Lectures, and of your enterprise in spreading them before the public.

We are severally and cordially yours,  
O. SCOTT, HENRY N. POHLMAN,  
DELL LADD, J. TAYLOR,  
A. C. SPENCER, B. R. WOOD,  
New York Central Temperance Committee.  
E. C. DELAVAN, Esq.

To the Executive Committee of the American Temperance Union.

GENTLEMEN: We have regretted to perceive, in several numbers of the American Temperance Union, that your editor disapproves of Dr. Nott's teaching, and Mr. Delavan's circulating the opinion that wine is rightfully distinguished into intoxicating and non-intoxicating. We are much gratified by the sense of that good word, and entirely concur with the Chancellor in his views of these Lectures, and of your enterprise in spreading them before the public.

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E. C. DELAVAN, Esq.

To the Executive Committee of the American Temperance Union.

GENTLEMEN: We have regretted to perceive, in several numbers of the American Temperance Union, that your editor disapproves of Dr. Nott's teaching, and Mr. Delavan's circulating the opinion that wine is rightfully distinguished into intoxicating and non-intoxicating. We are much gratified by the sense of that good word, and entirely concur with the Chancellor in his views of these Lectures, and of your enterprise in spreading them before the public.

We are severally and cordially yours,  
O. SCOTT, HENRY N. POHLMAN,  
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# THE MAN THAT KILLED HIS NEIGHBORS.

From the Columbian Magazine for May.  
BY L. M. CHILDS.  
It is curious to observe how a man's spiritual state reflects itself in the people and animals around him—may, in the very garments, trees, and stones. Reuben Black was an infatuated man at heart. Where he resided. The very sight of him produced effects similar to a Hindu magic tune, called *hang*, which is said to bring on clouds, darkness, and every evil thing which men and beasts are capable of. Every day he cursed the town and the neighborhood, because they poisoned his dogs, and stoned his hens, and shot his cats. Continual lawsuits involved him in so much expense, that he was obliged to resort to money to spend in the improvement of his farm.

Against Joe Smith, a poor laborer in the neighborhood, he had brought suit, and he had won. Joe Smith, however, had not been long in the neighborhood, and Reuben was not a very good lawyer. He had taken a horse and a cart, and he had driven to the court, and he had won. He had taken a horse and a cart, and he had driven to the court, and he had won.

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